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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

Short Naps For Sale.
Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, has opened an establishment where he sleeps people for half a dollar per half minute, and if they wake up too soon he teases them by pulling their teeth. A very strange amusement for a professional man. Come, its done by taking pure gas.

The President
Will be sustained by the people, so will Sawyers Barber's Soap.

Cassimeres
For Gents and Boys. A full line at very low prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods.
A full and complete assortment of all articles usually wanted at this season of the year which we will sell as low as the lowest, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins
Of all grade and prices, which we will sell as low as you can buy them in the eastern cities. Remember we are now on the North-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

To the Ladies.
We advise all wishing to purchase Hats, Caps or Ladies Furs to call immediately at No. 139, Wood street, and compare the goods and prices of this establishment with those of others. We feel confident that Mr. Fleming's stock for variety, quality, beauty, and low price, cannot be surpassed in the city. Remember the place, No. 139, Wood street.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."
Or Worm Lozenges, contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purpose they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe. Sold by Joseph Fleming, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Browning Association.
It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that by the urgent request of many of our citizens the exhibition given by the Browning Association, on last Friday evening, will be repeated at the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Friday evening, March 2, with the addition of several new and attractive scenes. The last exhibition was a decided success, and we know our readers will hail the announcement of its repetition with pleasure, and avail themselves of this opportunity to witness those splendid tableaus, besides aiding a worthy institution. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, Wood street.

A Timely Warning to the Sick.
It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters contain none of these things, but a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival. Sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk in life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Sale
Of Dress Goods, that ever took place in our city, will come off this week at Barker & Co's. 59 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

A QUESTION.—It is reported that a prominent member of Congress asked one of the Secretaries to appoint a constituent to a clerical position in his department, whereupon the following query was proposed: "Does he sustain the President?" The negative having been given, he was informed that "there were no vacancies."

THE Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* is informed by Mr. James Preston, one of our largest peach growers, that the crop for this year is gone—killed by the sudden cold weather of last week.

IT is said that Barnum despairs of discovering the Copperhead or rebel who does not regard President Johnson as the grandest moral hero of the country.

A UNION servant, a colored man, was flogged to death in Kentucky, recently, for no other offence than his devotion to the Union.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Herald's* Brazos letter notices the visit of General Sheridan, who had an interview with General Wright, and returned to New Orleans. General Comstock, of General Grant's staff, also visited the Rio Grande.

A Lima letter gives an abstract from a speech of General Hovey, the American Minister, delivered at a banquet given by the Chilian Ambassador, advising the European governments not to meddle with affairs on this continent.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA, CANADA WEST.

ORDER CONCERNING CATTLE DISEASE.

The Reciprocity Treaty Ended.

OTTAWA, CANADA WEST, Feb. 26.—The Canada *Gazette* contains orders in council, passed on the 20th inst., to prevent the introduction of contagious infections and disorders affecting cattle, sheep, horses, &c., now prevailing in Europe. It is ordered that from the first day of March next, the importation or introduction into the Provinces, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses, and mules, meat, skins, horse's hoofs, or other parts of such animals, and any straw or fodder, be prohibited, except such as his Excellency in council, may hereafter see fit to exempt from the prohibition. The following is the substance of the proclamation:

WHEREAS, A certain treaty was made between her majesty and the United States of America, on the 7th of June, 1854, providing for the reciprocal treaty, and the United States have given notice for the termination thereof. Whereas, The treaty will expire on the 17th of March, 1866, and whereas, under said treaty, many persons, citizens of the United states, have invested monies and fitted out ships for carrying on in shore fisheries within the territory of Canada, and may be unaware that their right to carry on such fisheries will end on the 17th of March, 1866. Therefore, to prevent injury or loss to our subjects, or citizens of States with which we are in amity, we do caution and warn all such persons not subject to our realm, that after the said 17th of March next, no vessels owned and manned in the United States of America, can pursue the inshore fisheries without rendering themselves liable to the confiscation of their vessels, and such other penalties as are imposed by law.

CUSTOMS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

KANSAS BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CUSTAR

Peace Proclamation Expected Soon.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RESIGNATION.

Spotted Fever near Washington.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Tribune's* special says: Recent reports received by the Commissioner of Customs from the inspecting agents sent out for the purpose of investigation into the collection of customs on the Atlantic coast are far from being satisfactory. The report represents that the faithful performance of the duty of the Collectors is materially interfered with by ex-rebel blockade runners and their sympathisers, and that especially on the coast of Florida the evil is extremely difficult and hazardous.

Private advices from Paris state that whatever the interpretation may give to the recent speech of the Emperor's speech may be, the French Government is determined to effect a withdrawal of the French forces from the Mexican empire by classification towards the South.

A delegation from the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad are now here seeking permission to change the location of their road, so as to extend it from Kansas City, Missouri, to a point within the Union Pacific main branch at Denver city.

The *World's* special says that a letter has been received in Washington from Maj. Gen. Custar, dated Austin, Texas, in which he declines the statement published in December that he had been making secession speeches. He says: "I have made no public speech since coming to Texas, but if I had, my voice would not have been raised in support of and in sympathy with the principles of secession. I am a Union man, whose hostility and opposition to the government is now as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the rebellion."

THE SALISBURY PRISON BARBARITIES.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF JAILOR GEE.

Interest Manifested in the Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh, (N. C.) correspondent gives the particulars of the trial by a Military Commission, of Major John H. Gee, formerly rebel commandant of the Salisbury prison, which was begun in that city on the 21st, inst. Out of ten thousand prisoners confined in Salisbury, at least five thousand of them died from ill treatment in five months. Before Stoneman's forces entered Salisbury, Major Gee escaped with a few of the prisoners left there, went to Georgia, and gave himself up at Augusta, subsequent to General Johnson's surrender, to General Sherman. Gee then proceeded to Florida, and was there arrested and brought back, charged with of treating the prisoners under him with inhumanity and barbarity, and being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, when in close custody. The prisoner appeared in court, careworn, thin and anxious.

The military commission engaged is composed of Brevet Major General W. Wheeler, of the 26th Michigan infantry, as president; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel R. K. Miller, of the 18th Indiana infantry; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Myrick, U. S. A.; Brevet Major P. S. Connor, U. S. A.; Captain John Corlin, of the 128th Indiana infantry; Captain Dwight Frazier, 128th Indiana infantry; Major Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate; D. P. Halland, of Florida, former Attorney General of that State, and John Wilder, of Massachusetts, to act as the counsel for the defence. The witnesses present for the prosecution number about thirty persons, including Union soldiers who were confined at Salisburg, two war correspondents also confined here, several rebel officers of the military garrison, and a number of citizens of that town. A large number of witnesses are present for the defense.

The correspondent says much interest is felt in the trial there, by the secessionists of Raleigh, particularly by the ladies generally, who sympathize deeply with Gee. The friends of the rebel jailor pleads that he is not responsible for his acts, and without pardon, pleads in bar, that by the terms of capitulation agreed to between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and by the paroles granted to the officers and soldiers surrendered under General Johnson, the United States, by its authorized agent, agreed and pledged their faith that these officers and soldiers shall not be molested, so long as they comply with the terms of the parole. The defence is very anxious for a postponement of the trial.

Attempted Murder by a Policeman—Return of Secretary Seward to Washington—General Grant.

NEW YORK, February 26.—James G. Taylor, late a policeman, was yesterday arrested on a charge of attempting to kill himself with John A. Gallough by shooting him in the head with a pistol, about ten o'clock yesterday morning. It is alleged that the shooting was done in revenge for the latter having preferred charges of neglect of duty on the part of Taylor, which led to the latter's dismissal from the police force.

Secretary Seward, who had not designed leaving the city till next Wednesday, yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch which caused him to leave for Washington this afternoon.

General Grant attended Grace Church yesterday.

Policeman McKeown was shot at by an unknown man on Saturday afternoon. The ball lodged in his overcoat, failing to injure him. The assailant escaped.

Bishop Lynch in New York—Correspondence Between Henry A. Wise and Fernando Wood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, appealing for charity that the churches may be rebuilt and for the spirit of kindness and reconciliation towards the South.

The correspondence between Henry A. Wise and Fernando Wood, published by the former, asking political information, the latter replying that the present is an inter-regnum to be followed by such measures as will adopt the fundamental form of the Government to the new order of things. State sovereignty and slavery both have been decided against. For the former we must hereafter have unity, and for the latter freedom. He adds that this modification is not inconsistent with a free government nor with republicanism.

The steamer Hecla, from Boston, has arrived.

The Late Bond Robbery in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Luther S. Lawrence, a banker, Henry C. Hyon and Spencer Pettus, were arraigned before Justice Bowling, at the Tombs, this morning, on a charge of having stolen $3,000 United States Bonds, from the pocket of Mr. Stromburn, in June 1863. Some of the stolen bonds recently found in Mr. Lawrence's office, he alleges that he purchased from Hyon, who, upon being arrested, gave information which led to the arrest of Pettus.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR COX.

Account of His Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following important letter was read to-night, by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, February, 26, 1866.

To General George A. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last, I had an interview with the President, which I regarded of sufficient importance to reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while fresh in my memory. I waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. He frankly gave his consent and asserted to the accuracy of my report. The President said that he was not willing to avow that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on a basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore when he entered upon the duties of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was the one he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so for they had not been let to declare their views or adopt any measure embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuance of Military Government could be tolerated, that the whole country would promptorily demand the restoration of a truly civil Government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious states, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which had come through the war, to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Now the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun. Military government alone, would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government, we could be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South, which are to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. If, however, the end of pacification should be one which tended every where, to stimulate the loyalty of the South, rather than to impose upon their laws and conditions by direct or central force.

This was in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau for he had used it and was still using it. It might remain for a period of not more than a year, yet he had contemplated that either by a proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the war, would be declared to be declared at some period not very remote, and as he understood by the present law the Bureau might continue a year from the adjustment of the Civil States, and say to the South: "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you will permit." Freedmen, make it unnecessary." Thus the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do right, while they are not discouraged by the idea that they are to be cut off from what they regard as a sort of Military Government. If the Bureau were made permanent, and the objections he had urged in his message applied to the protection of it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, it would tend to make the hatred of the Government inveterate. Some principle of stimulating loyalty was necessary. Congress he had held martial law over them. Whenever they should show that martial law was not needed it should be removed. Their own readmission into Congress, was the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to obey the laws, because by so doing, they would hasten the restoration of civil Government. The President says that the French Government is determined to effect a withdrawal of the French forces from the Mexican empire by classification towards the South.

I then remarked to him that I suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen the United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction in all cases where the States did not do so.

He replied that such an idea had not occurred to him at all, but he had not thought it yet time to give his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this, and because we had a margin of time, instead of later in the session of Congress during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if, before that time, the southern States should recognize the necessity of complying with the laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing more on our part would be necessary. If they do not do what they ought there would then be time enough to elaborate the plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that disloyal men have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy, he had himself given and was still giving them all he had so fully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country scarcely could have no cause for sorrow in that. Disloyal men in both the North and South, should cordially give their adherance to conditions of reconstruction, he had informally insisted upon, and even though that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice. The more they were committed to such a course the better for them, and for us, if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in the future. His whole heart was with the loyal men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly sought to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with the determined opposition of the obstruction policy of these extremes, who, as he believed, would struggle to the last for the chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet him in this statement of his honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice as I did, I am well assured you could believe with me that, although he may not receive personal assistance from the Democratic party which used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly yours,

J. D. COX.

Important Case to be Argued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the close of the case now on argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, that of John Maguire against the State of Massachusetts, will be argued.

General Cushing will open the case for the liquor dealers. Attorney General Read will argue for the State, and Mr. Richardson, of Boston, will close for the liquor dealers. It is said that the case presents only one of the points raised by the laws of Massachusetts, and will not settle the general question.

Railroad Controversy Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The great controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the Catawissa and Reading Railroad, was decided this morning by Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The injunction prayed for being granted.

Embankment Washed Away.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—About one hundred feet of a high embankment on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, about half a mile north-east of Saratoga, was washed away on Sunday morning. It will take several days to repair it, and in the meantime trains will meet and change passengers at the break.

Political Excitement in Washington.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The political excitement here shows no abatement, but faster and calmer views of affairs prevail.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, in presenting a petition from the citizens of Iowa, said he would take occasion to refer to a despatch published in the *Intelligencer* this morning, stating that an immense ratification meeting hau been held in Keokuk, at which the veto message and the present Administration had been endorsed. He said the author of that dispatch had been opposed to the war all along, that his press had been thrown into the river, for the utterance of disloyal sentiments. He was unwilling the dispatch above referred to should go forth as a reflex of the sentiments of the people of Iowa.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to take from the files the papers in the case of Messrs. Baxter and Snow, Senators elect from Arkansas, and refer them to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Clark called for a discussion of the motion, and the question was called for. On withdrawing the papers from the files it was declared in the affirmative.

Mr. Clark then moved that the credentials be laid on the table with those of other lately rebellious States.

Mr. Lane called for the yeas and nays. It was decided in the negative. Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

Mr. Lane moved to admit Messrs. Baxter and Snow to seats on this floor, which was laid on the table.

At one o'clock the regular order was taken up, being the concurrent resolution that no Senator nor Representative from any seceded States shall be admitted till such state shall have been declared fitted to representation.

Mr. Sherman took the floor. He maintained that the resolution could confer no power not already vested in Congress. A similar resolution had been adopted at the last Congress.

Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of the President's reconstruction policy, yet he was in favor of the Freedmen's bill, and voted for it and against the veto, but he considered the President entitled to the confidential right in exercising the veto power. While he thought there was much that was ridiculous in the President's speech of the 22d there was yet much in it for consideration, prompted by the desire to see the southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations. While he (Sherman) was anxious to see a mode adopted by which the loyal States might be admitted to Congress, he never would consent to the admission of any man who had taken part in the rebellion, and never vote for the repeal of the test oath. He also favored voters and not population, as a basis of representation. Though he should probably vote for the proposition now in the Senate, recognizing population as a basis, he did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition to declare suffrage by an act of Congress, was practicable.

Mr. Sherman referred to the speech made by the President on the 22d of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the Presidency could be unwilling to see that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called upon him on the 22d of February. He regretted especially the paragraph in the speech made by the President to that day referring by name to Messrs. Stevens and Sumner, but it should be remembered that President Johnson was a very combative man, and that he has always been noted for his fierce denunciations of those who assail him. Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of white washing, and while no affront was intended, this language was certainly construed into an affront. It could not be forgotten that Mr. Stevens proclaimed Andrew Johnson an "alien enemy," in the convention held in Baltimore, and that he recently said, in the House, on certain language used by him, (the President,) "a British King would have lost his head two hundred years ago." These facts must be taken into consideration on making a judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudicious paragraph in it was that which charged certain gentlemen with attempting to stir up assassination. This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still, there was much in the speech which he would not endorse, prompted as it was by the President's anxiety to see stubborn States speedily restored to their Constitutional relations.

Mr. Sherman in conclusion: "I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to show that to this hour, no act has been done by the President inconsistent with the principles of the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen, but they have arisen upon new questions not within the Constitution of the Union party or Union people whom the President elected to office. This speech shows that he has acted on privileges of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln and approved by the people, and that he has also declared that he will recognize the loyal men of the States, as before, the right of suffrage! The curse of God, the malediction of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new made freedmen, will, in my judgment, rest upon those who, for no cause, are destroying the unity of the great party that has led us through the storm of war, to peace and power. We must now look forward to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interests of the country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him, and with each other, and for a generous manly trust in his patriotism and honest intentions, and his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected. I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unaffected sorrow. I well remember to appoint as a mission to this very spot five years ago refusing with unexampled courage the assaults of traitors, he left in their hands wife, children, property and home, and staked his all on the result. I well remember that when a retreating general would have left Nashville to its fate, that again with heroic courage he maintained his post, I well remember the perils, conflicts and trials through which he and his fellow compatriots in East Tennessee maintained our cause in the heart of the Confederacy. I well remember the struggle he had in the Legislature and Senate of Tennessee. Never ashamed of his origin, and never absent from the hearts of the people. Sir, gentlemen must not sever the great union party which has so long protected the Southern States. No theories of possible Utopian good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. The issue on which you in his message is a great element of reform, and time is on your side. I remember the homely and encouraging words of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, a expelled Methodist preacher from the South, who told those men who were in prison, "Well, friends, I'll block awhile; we must all travel together." He trusted Andrew Johnson, and those who wish to move more rapidly than he can to block up a while, to consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will triumph. All wisdom will not die with us, the highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives, the people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here, extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I thought for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those arms, council, or, even by apathy, were against the country in the recent war, and would turn over the high powers entrusted to him, to us, sir, he is dishonest, he would receive no assistance from me, but I will force him into this attidude. If he shall not prove false to the declarations made by him in his late veto message that his strongest desire was to secure to freedmen, the full enjoyment of their freedom and property. Then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used, and whilst he tells us, in this message, he only asks for the States to be represented whicu are in an attitude for loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to be separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty, upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by the new creed. I will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling efforts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who when he has one of the moral heroes of the war denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be selfsought and even then I will part from him in sorrow, but with the abiding hope that the same Almighty power that has guided through the rebellion will be with us still through all difficulties until every State is restored to its full communion and fellowship and until our country is purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth, the grand position hoped for by George Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes who gave up their lives for glory."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trumbull said he had heard it said there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House who was not anxious to see those States readmitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the country.

Mr. Trumbull was anxious to see these States re-admitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the Union. After a personal explanation by Mr. Wade, the consideration of the resolution was postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the establishment of telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies was taken up.

Mr. Grimes doubted the jurisiliction of Congress.

Mr. Chandler held that Congress had full jurisdiction.

Messrs. Fessenden, Clark and Conness opposed the bill.

Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, which was adopted.

The Senate adjourned at 4-15, P. M.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, introduced a bill to continue in force, and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the quality of artificial limbs supplied to disabled officers and sailors, and if found defective, to report the needful legislation.

McClurg, of Missouri, offered a preamble, instructing the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether the late seceded States are still in contumacy, and if so, to inquire into the expediency of levying contribution on the least loyal inhabitants thereof, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, the resolution was referred, for instruction, to the Reconstruction Committee, by a vote of 120 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. Bingham reported from the Committee on reconstruction, a general resolution to amend the Constitution, by adding the following supplement: "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States, equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

Mr. Bingham supported the measure in a brief speech.

Mr. Rogers, of New York, spoke against it as a most dangerous movement toward centralization.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill to provide for the admission, duly free, of certain machinery. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill for a navy yard at Mound City, Illinois. Referred to the Naval Committee.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying officers or their heirs, all pay and bounties withheld by sentence of any Military Court.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of relieving auctioneers from the tax on property sold under legal judgment.

A resolution was adopted, directing standing and select Committees to report whether their clerks are necessary, and what portion of their time is occupied in the private business of the members of the Committees.

The House then adjourned.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The bill introduced by Representative Beaman to-day, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, provides for amending the Freedmen's Bureau Act, and continuing its existence five years. It authorizes a supervision over all loyal refugees and freedmen, and all matters relating to them, to enable them as speedily as practicable, to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be rendered available and beneficial to the Republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, and a division of districts into sub-districts, not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in the district. It allows such additional officers without an increase of pay.

If agents are taken from civil life, their salaries are restricted to thirty dollars per day, five hundred and twelve hundred dollars per annum. If found necessary, such Commissioners may have three clerks each, and each one of them may be allowed a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners when it can be done consistently with the public interests, to appoint as assistant Commissioners, agents and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion.

All employees are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to assign medical and other stores only to persons unable, by proper industry, to help themselves, and gives the President power, under the Homestead Law, to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen, lands, not exceeding forty acres to each, and not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the Gulf States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, subject to annual rental. It also confirms, for three years, the lands assigned by General Sherman's field order, with a provision for exchange with other land, in certain cases. It requires the cooperation of the Freedmen's officers with private benevolent associations, and their agents and bureaus in furnishing facilities for the education of the Freedmen, and requires the furnishing of words of the bill in the navy and army houses. It assigns a expelled Methodist preacher from the South, who told those men who were in prison, "Well, friends, I'll block awhile; we must all travel together." He trusted Andrew Johnson, and those who wish to move more rapidly than he can to block up a while, to consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will triumph. All wisdom will not die with us, the highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives, the people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here, extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I thought for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those arms, council, or, even by apathy, were against the country in the recent war, and would turn over the high powers entrusted to him, to us, sir, he is dishonest, he would receive no assistance from me, but I will force him into this attidude. If he shall not prove false to the declarations made by him in his late veto message that his strongest desire was to secure to freedmen, the full enjoyment of their freedom and property. Then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used, and while he tells us, in this message, he only asks for the States to be represented whicu are in an attitude for loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to be separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty, upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by the new creed. I will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling efforts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who when he has one of the moral heroes of the war denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be selfsought and even then I will part from him in sorrow, but with the abiding hope that the same Almighty power that has guided through the rebellion will be with us still through all difficulties until every State is restored to its full communion and fellowship and until our country is purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth, the grand position hoped for by George Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes who gave up their lives for glory."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trumbull said he had heard it said there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House who was not anxious to see those States readmitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the country.

Mr. Trumbull was anxious to see these States re-admitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the Union. After a personal explanation by Mr. Wade, the consideration of the resolution was postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the establishment of telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies was taken up.

Mr. Grimes doubted the jurisiliction of Congress.

Mr. Chandler held that Congress had full jurisdiction.

Messrs. Fessenden, Clark and Conness opposed the bill.

Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, which was adopted.

The Senate adjourned at 4-15, P. M.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, introduced a bill to continue in force, and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the quality of artificial limbs supplied to disabled officers and sailors, and if found defective, to report the needful legislation.

McClurg, of Missouri, offered a preamble, instructing the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether the late seceded States are still in contumacy, and if so, to inquire into the expediency of levying contribution on the least loyal inhabitants thereof, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, the resolution was referred, for instruction, to the Reconstruction Committee, by a vote of 120 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. Bingham reported from the Committee on reconstruction, a general resolution to amend the Constitution, by adding the following supplement: "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States, equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

Mr. Bingham supported the measure in a brief speech.

Mr. Rogers, of New York, spoke against it as a most dangerous movement toward centralization.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill to provide for the admission, duly free, of certain machinery. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill for a navy yard at Mound City, Illinois. Referred to the Naval Committee.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying officers or their heirs, all pay and bounties withheld by sentence of any Military Court.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of relieving auctioneers from the tax on property sold under legal judgment.

A resolution was adopted, directing standing and select Committees to report whether their clerks are necessary, and what portion of their time is occupied in the private business of the members of the Committees.

The House then adjourned.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editionsis THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE PERILS OF PEACE.

Every considerate observer of public affairs foresaw that with the closing out of the rebellion, the perils of the nation would not, for some time, be materially lessened, but only changed as to form. It was inevitable that much of the alienation of feeling in which the war originated should survive even after the cause producing the estrangement had perished. And these perils of peace are all the more formidable and dangerous because they do not appeal so directly for cognizance to the physical faculties, but are apprehended chiefly by the intellectual and moral susceptibilities.

The nation is now getting a glimpse of the new order of dangers to which it is exposed by the supervention of peace. It is only a glimpse. The popular judgment throughout the loyal States, while inclining in the right direction, does not as yet take in the full magnitude and consequences of the issue now presented for solution. The question is not whether the view of the President, or of Congress, touching the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the enlargement of its powers, is the soundest and most beneficial. This proposition does not stand by itself. It is correlative to a whole system of ideas and measures which must either stand with it, or fall with it. On this point the accuracy of our judgment is attested by both the President and Secretary of State; and by all men, of all parties, who take a full survey of the field. The question, divested of meretricious ornamentation, is, whether the rebellion, beaten in the field by the valor of the armies of the Union, and forced to make unconditional surrender, shall gain by treachery in the Cabinet and defection in Congress, all or most of the substantial advantages of a triumph.

When LEE and JOHNSTON surrendered the South was prostrate and comparatively docile. It was ready to accept such terms as the government might see fit to prescribe. It comprehended that having challenged a trial by combat of all matters and things at issue between it and the North, and been conquered, it could do nothing else than trust to the magnanimity of the victor. Whatever change has since been developed in the temper and bearing of the South, is due to the course adopted and pursued by the President. In his personal and official intercourse with the Southern leaders, for four or five months past, he has purposely inspired them with fresh hopes, and agreed to put the presidential prerogative as a barrier between them and the necessary exactions of the loyal majority of Congress. In consequence, the docility of the South has been exchanged for its hereditary haughtiness and insolence. It no longer regards itself as vanquished, but assumes to demand consideration, to exact rights, and to swagger and domineer as in former years. It claims the President, not simply as its friend, but as its champion; incites him to use violence towards the Senate and House of Representatives; applauds his coarse and indecent accusations against members of the representative bodies, made before an indiscriminate rabble collected from the streets of the capital; and promises, if its demands shall be rejected, to re-open the war under his leadership, and so enable him to execute his infamous threats against certain of the chiefs of the Republican party.

There can be no doubt as to whither these things tend. Instead of closing the great and fierce debate that culminated in the rebellion; instead of settling and removing out of the way, for all time, the provocations to that debate, the President purposely renews the controversy; superadds to the elements of bitterness existing before the war, all the causes of strife and contention engendered by the war, and all that can be extracted, by malignant alchemy, from the necessary conditions precedent to reconstruction.

The country had a right to expect that with the close of the war this controversy should be hushed forever. This expectation the President has intentionally thwarted. It has been hinted, in extenuation, that he was intoxicated. If such were the fact, the national shame would be changed and intensified; not relieved. American citizens have not yet ceased to blush at the display he made of drunken vulgarity on the occasion of his inauguration as Vice-President. But the pretext of fresh intoxication is not broad enough to cover the latter case. He may have been inebriated; but he had been planning for that scene for months. Deputations had been arranged, one after another, to afford him opportunities for preliminary utterances. The New York meeting was made to synchronize with the Washington one, in order to add to its prestige and formidableness. Here was forethought, pre-concert, and a foregone conclusion. The President sought a cause of quarrel, and he made circumstances bend to his will.

For thirty years we have been experimenting on the problem of what amount of strain our institutions can endure. Surely our people have had enough of this. It is time the whole question of slavery, and all the questions cognate and incidental thereto, were settled, and settled forever. Only by such a settlement can the country have rest. Much depends on the attitude of the republican party in this crisis. If it shall divide or even hesitate, all will be lost. The blood and treasure lavished for the national defence will have been spent in vain. The Bourbons will be restored; the slave aristocracy will again take the reins of government; the old contention will be re-opened, and the condition of the emancipated blacks will be made fully as intolerable as their old status of bondmen. But if the Republican party shall present the same compact and unyielding front it displayed throughout the war; if it shall meet the great betrayal in a spirit of noble self-devotion; if it shall be inspired by a genuine love of liberty, as the equal inheritance of all men; and be resolved to settle the issues now raised, not according to the suggestions of an evanescant and unwholesome expediency, but on the basis of immutable right to all men, of all races and sections, it will be crowned with honor and success.

CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that if any one questions the following, it will be fortified by abundant testimony. It is needless to add that the WM. B. REED herein mentioned heartily endorses the President as he does JEFF. DAVIS:

ASTOUNDING.—At the annual supper of the Pennsylvania Democratic Club, held in Chestnut street, below Twelfth, on Thursday evening (22d of February,) Mr. Wm. B. Reed was called upon for a speech, but stated that instead thereof he would propose a sentiment, and accordingly gave: "To our illustrious statesman, now incarcerated in Fortress Monroe." This was followed by a proposition from a broker in Third street, for three cheers for Jefferson Davis. The cheers were given by some present, although Mr. Josiah Kendall and others loudly protested against the whole thing. There was then a general row, which has resulted in some members sending in their resignations.

The mint of Mexico, between 1800 and 1860, coined, in silver, $805,924,490; in gold, $26,175,644.

WASHINGTON REPORTS.

Our private advices from Washington all concur that the President's demonstration at the theatre on the 22d instant, was most indecent and disreputable. The volunteer counsel of the assassins of President LINCOLN were lead actors in the performance. Wretches who deplored the escape of the Vice President from the knife of the assassin, were there to applaud. BERRET, the ex-Mayor of Washington, who was in Fort Lafayette; one man who was in the old capitol on suspicion of being one of the assassins; every one of the leading secessionists; and their fellows of high and low degree were all on the side of the President. Mr. THOMAS B. FLORENCE was Master of Ceremonies, and the tickets of admission to the theatre bore his signature—a name, in the judgment of all republicans saved from being infamous only by being contemptible.

The speech of the President at the White House, in its matter and surroundings, appalled the Conservatives. They telegraphed to Mr. SEWARD, at New York, to take care and not commit himself, and this explains why his speech was tame, spiritless, and, in part, incoherent.

SEWARD, MCCULLOCH, WELLES, and DENNISON are with the President. STANTON, HARLAN, and SPEED do not consent to his new policy.

There is no truth in the statement that the Radicals have driven the President into antagonism to them. For six months the President has been deliberately shaping affairs to make just the present issue with Congress and the country. His scheme is precisely as we have foreshadowed it for some weeks past. The Southern rebels, the Northern Copperheads, Free Trade Republicans, and that stripe of Union democrats whose anxiety extended only to the preservation of the national unity, are to be molded into a new party. This is the length and the breadth of the scheme. The combination is, indeed, formidable. Of course, subterfuges of various sorts will be used to induce genuine republicans to give in their adhesion to it. The present indications are that the masses of the republicans will stand fast by their principles and organization.

Persistent efforts have been made to prevail on General GRANT to endorse the President's Policy, but as yet without avail. It is known that the General refused to cancel the stoppage of the Richmond *Examiner*, and that the President made the order overruling the General.

GEOLOGY OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia is taking at least one step in the right direction. She is having a scientific exploration made into her mineral resources. Dr. GRANT is at the head of the Commission. After travelling twenty-five hundred miles over the State, he recently made a partial report, revealing a wonderful vastness and variety of material resources. He is quite enthusiastic over the results of his exploration, and claims that Virginia possesses every metal and mineral possessed by all the other States. He enumerates of metals, gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, zinc, platinium; molybdeum, tallurium, cobal, nickol, arsenic, plumbago, &c.; of minerals, coal, marble, porcelain clay, potter's clay, fire clay, fuller's earth, hydraulic cement, asbestos, soapstone, slate, red and yellow ochre, mineral paints, magnesia, gypsum, salt, marl, white sand, numerous mineral springs, &c.

He claims 575 square miles of coal lands that the gold ores are more brittle and more easily crushed than those of Colorado, and, by analysis, equally valuable; that the lead mines are as rich as any in America, having supplied the whole South during the war; and show no signs of exhaustion; that the copper exists in large quantities; and that the coals are adapted to the furnace.

A general impression had long prevailed that Virginia was incalculably opulent in natural resources. This survey will so accurately gather up the details as to set the facts fully forth. Then if Virginia will abate her senseless vanity; cordially invite the influx of northern capital and skill; give her emancipated bondmen a fair chance; and her sons, putting aside the pretensions of aristocracy and contempt for labor and enterprise, which were congenial to this former system, will, by voice and example, put honor upon work, the State will speedily arise out of her desolations, and enter upon a new career of unsurpassed prosperity.

INSURANCE.

Most of the middle and western States have passed laws to protect insurance companies of their own creation. This has been done by interposing obstacles to the establishment of agencies for companies chartered outside their respective boundaries. The necessary tendency of these restrictions has been to encourage the organization of inferior companies, in districts where capital is comparatively scarce; and hence to constrain property owners to take policies of less reliability than otherwise they could have obtained at the same rates.

More than three-quarters of all the insurance risks taken in the United States, five years ago, which is the date of the latest full statistics bearing on this point, were covered by companies chartered in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. This is claimed to result from the broader basis of security furnished by those companies.

As a remedy against adverse State Legislation, the Eastern Companies are considering the propriety of an appeal to Congress for a general law, which shall cover the whole case. It is claimed that Congress has ample authority in the premises; and that the exercise thereof would be salutary upon the interests of insurers as well as upon the revenues of all substantial companies.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently made a decision of considerable importance to the holders of insurance policies. The policy on which suit was brought contained a clause requiring notice of nonoccupation to be given to the company. The holder of the policy and his household left temporarily, without giving notice, and during the absence the property was burned. The Court held it was not sufficient that the house was visited daily by a person employed to see that all was right. People getting insured will do well to refuse policies containing than clause.

STATE POLITICS.—The Republican county meeting held on Saturday last, was very largely attended. J. H. Jacobs, E. L. Mull, J. S. Hell and John Shaaber were elected delegates to the State Convention. A resolution to instruct them to vote for GEARY was voted down by a large majority.

Bucks county elected delegates on the same day in favor of Geary.

SOME of the Abolitionists propose to perpetuate the memory of Lincoln by naming one of the territories after him. This is unnecessary, as he will not be forgotten as long as there is a widow or an orphan of the present generation.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

The *Selinsgrove Times*, which thus defames Mr. LINCOLN, is supremely happy over the more acceptable (to it) course of his successor.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.—In 1861 the value was $48,636,689; in 1862, $66,121,227; in 1863, $67,274,547; in 1864, $71,589,752, and in 1865, $92,061,130. Almost three-fourths of the imports of the last year were made during the last six months. The values here given are European, and hence are on the gold basis.

LUMBER TRADE OF CHICAGO.—Last year the lumber trade of Chicago reached the aggregate of 600,645,300 feet; shingles 304,212,000; and lathe 60,340,000.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for 1865, shows the amount of crops, as compared with the year next preceding.

	1865.	1864.
Wheat, bush	148,551,076	160,695,951
Rye	19,534,965	20,372,075
Barley	11,348,480	15,982,178
Oats	225,251,695	171,490,014
Corn	700,427,458	830,263,033
Buckwheat	18,131,069	17,760,546
Potatoes	111,148,795	124,246,281
Hay, tons	26,356,120	18,119,751

The following table shows the total number of animals for January, 1864 and 1865.

	1865.	1864.
Horses	3,740,932	4,040,142
Mules	217,555	280,847
Cattle	7,572,508	7,955,439
Cows	5,748,159	5,956,748
Sheep	22,442,479	23,246,221
Hogs	13,570,867	16,148,712

BALTIMORE.—The effort to get up a JOHNSON meeting at Baltimore is engineered exclusively by men who served in the rebel army. Not five men who voted for Mr. LINCOLN have allowed the use of their names. The custom-house and the post-office are the chief movers in the matter. J. NEVITH STEELE, who addressed the rebel mob on the 19th of April, 1861, is among the speakers. JNO. W. CRISFIELD, who denounced LINCOLN in 1862, and has acted with the rebels since, also appears.

FORNEY ON THE PRESIDENT.—The "dead duck" thus speaks of the President:

"Yesterday's speech of the President is a fragrant supplement to the veto—a misty exemplification of the new heralding, that loyalty, not treason, is the crime to be punished, and made infamous. Nobody has yet been found, not even a Copperhead, to justify its delirious abuse and staggering logic. As I read it, I noted how it has alarmed the architects of the new party, and added confidence and concert of action to the Republican columns.

THE Memphis *Commercial*, of the 20th, says: "We understand that the rebel Gen. Forrest was arrested on Saturday last by United States Marshal Rider, on a warrant issued from the United States District Court in March last, on an indictment for treason. General Forrest entered his personal recognizance for his appearance at the ensuing March term of said Court."

MARINE LOSSES.—In 1865, there were reported at New York 1,400 disasters to vessels, 500 of which were total losses. The total value of these losses was $19,289,900, being considerably above the average. The total losses for the last five years have been $91,186,150.

A VICTORY.—A copy of a Southern paper states that the greatest victory achieved by the South since the memorable battle of Bull Run was in the capture of President Johnson.

Two United States officers are now in jail at Alexandria, Kentucky, for non-payment of fines imposed by a rebel sympathizing jury, for carrying out the orders of General Palmer.

THE President has ordered the heads of Departments to stop advertising in the Washington *Chronicle*, on account of its opposition to his policy.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The American Consul at Liverpool states that the plague is not confined to England alone, but it prevails upon the continent, in Belgium, Holland, Prussia, some of the German States, and in part of Russia. The plague has almost disappeared from Edinburgh either of its own accord itself, or has swept away *four fifths of all the cows in Edinburgh, having died with it, or been killed.* The disease is decreasing at a fearful rate. The report for the week ending January announced to be 745 new cases, being an increase of 1,704 cases over the previous week. The whole number of cases reported is 120,749, of which 14,162 have recovered.

Progress of Democratic Opinion

The high personal and political esteem of the Democratic papers is not to be lightly distrusted, but they do gather new light from unexpected luminaries, and as the months move on they exhibit the most novel developments of change. We call attention to an instance of this in the case of the leading democratic paper of the country:

From the *World*, Feb. 7. From the *World*, March 20, 1865.

"President Johnson The drunken and has nobly sustained his beastly Caligula, the character for steadi- most profligate of the ness of purpose and po- Roman emperors, litical courage, by the ed his horse to the dig- veto he sent to the Sen- nity of a Consul—an ate, yesterday, of the office that is former bill for enlarging the and has been the Freedmen's Bureau. powers of the Freed- by the greatest war- men's Bureau. riors and statesmen of the Republic, the scipios and Catos, and by the mighty Julius himself. The Consulship this kind has hitherto been regarded more dispassionate as a matter of course, and graced by that scandalous transaction, than the office that is our Vice Presidency exhibited by Mr. John- by late election son. His steadiness (of Andrew Johnson.) and power of will, his That office has been *intrepidity, sagacity and* adorned in better days *moderation*, spoken of by the talents and accomplishments of Adthis occasion, to con- sylenous advantage ans and Jefferson, fore been understood, Clinton and Gerry, Calhoun and Van Buren, confidence in his own and now to see it filled judgment which marks him did not abuse his *a mind of more than or-* own nature. And to *dinary strength; and a* think that only one *staunch honesty* in full life stands be- *pose* which no clamor tween *this insolent,* can shake." *clownish drunkard* and the Presidency. May God bless and spare Abraham Lincoln!"

The tone of the *World* in the spring of last year, was imitated by the democratic press all over the country, which assailed the President with a ferocity and contempt that has no parallel in political warfare. The *Free Press* of Detroit joined in the general censure, and was as savage as it knew how to be. Improver the opinions of our contemporaries, we are especially struck, however, with the most unexpected commendations of the President by the Rochester *Union*, which stood preeminent as a maligner of the President one brief year ago. We call attention to some parallel passages:

From the Rochester *Union*, Feb. 20, 1866.

"President Johnson's struggling of his first slavonish Tennessee politician, (Andrew Johnson,) which was sent to him from Congress at the *award coarcue*, of a nation *ted to the word of* merous brood, design- *God to pollute it with an* ed, one by one, to over- *oath sealed by lips* throw the Constitu- *parched and broath* tion and hold the Un- *dent of debauchery*, ion dissolved in the interest of combina- tions for the benefit of the Presidency and for the retention of the radical attitude assumed by cals in power, proves that portion of the that we have *Jackson* press which arrogant- *brains and backbone in* ly claims to represent *the Presidential Chair*, all the loyalty, all the Like everything that religion and all the has emanated from virtue of the land!" him in the field of discussion which this measure touches, it is *a calm, clear, comprehensive and conclusive argument* against the *by Vice President, whose* permanent scheme of *big drunk commenced at* federal tutelage over *Nashville* long before the negro proposed by his departure for Congress."

From the Rochester *Union*, March 11, 1865.

"If the spectacle of a *slavonish Tennessee politician*, (Andrew Johnson,) *staggering in a beastly intoxication* to the word of *God to pollute it with an oath sealed* by lips *parched and broath* rent of debauchery, be a source of national humiliation, how much more is it the case when the imbecilities and the cent or half apologetic attitude assumed by that portion of the press which arrogantly claims to represent the loyalty, all the religion and all the virtue of the land!"

From the Rochester *Union*, March 11, 1865.

"Forney's rendering *of the bloated and beastly* Washington, is too good to be lost."

There is certainly much difference apparent in the character of the above extracts, and it is all the more proper to call attention to the fact, as the exceedingly fervid commendations of the President by the Democratic organs, need a dash of ice to render them tolerable by the ordinary human palate. In calling the Democratic contemporaries from whom we have quoted, have forgotten what they said concerning President Johnson a year ago? They will thank us for recalling it. We will only serve what is manifest, that as they most fiercely abused the President to promote their party prospects, so now they praise him with the same object.—*Detroit Tribune.*

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—Major General Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs, has received a number of telegrams from assistant commissioners in the late rebel restored States. They represent that the veto is hailed by the enemies of the Government with much jubilation and enthusiasm, and that they had become troublesome. Also, that disorders and outrages are increasing. They state, generally, that civilian agents of the bureau are paralyzed, and request the commissioner to detail, as agents, true and tried officers of the Union army. The freedmen, since the announcement that government protection is to be withdrawn, are unwilling and disposed to leave the States. Every local man finds that he cannot expect sympathy from the Government, and expresses the hope that Congress will remain firm in its resolve, strengthen their hands, and discomfit the traitors, who now predict that they will dictate to the north.

THE late heavy snow storm in England was the most destructive of any for the last forty years amongst firs and other evergreen trees. It is estimated that the weight of snow on the trees was an average of three pounds to the square foot. Hundreds of fine trees have been either totally wrecked or sadly mangled, and in the gardens of Fulham Palace, the beautiful evergreen oak, planted by Bishop Compton nearly two centuries ago, the pride of the gardens, has been more than half destroyed, and Bishop Porter's Cedar of Libanus considerably damaged.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PRIVY SINKERS—Any person about to sink a Privy shall call on the proper Street Commissioner and obtain in writing from him the depth which the same shall be, which in no instance will be less than twelve feet. (Ordinance, XXVI. Section VIII. The undersigned will enforce the penalty of TWENTY DOLLARS for the violation of the above ordinance.

JOHN FLINN,
Street Commissioner, Second District.
fe27:3td

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of one Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the Office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.

fe15:15td WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS.—HAUKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1820, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out License will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Trucks, wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.

W. EICHAM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:mavld

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24th, 1866. }

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) OF MARCH, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, in their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the City of New York, will be closed on the 8th day of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until 22d day of March thereafter.

fe26:td F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., }
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866. }

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.

By order of the President.

fe13:10td&TM J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST of Stocks, already advertised to be sold THIS (Tuesday EVENING, February 27th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor, of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street:

15 Shares Third National Bank;
100 " Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.;
1250 " Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co.

fe27 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 20th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of Orphans' Court, the desirable Brick House and Lot in Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, situate 85 feet South of South Canal street. The lot is 46 feet front and 151 in depth, with privilege of 4 feet alley way from Walnut street to rear of lot, being parts of lots 182 and 183 in Warner, Lorenz & Krown's plan of lots, wherein is erected a two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 39 Walnut street. Terms cash.

fe26-2awtd A. McILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY.—THIRTEEN BRICK & FRAME HOUSES AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 27th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises, Liberty street, commencing 50 feet from the corner of Wayne alley, running westward in front, having a front of 50 feet on Liberty, and running back 160 feet to an alley. Said property will be offered in two lots, each having a front of 25 feet. On one lot there are 7 comfortable two-story Brick Dwellings, and on the other 6 two-story Frame Dwellings. Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

fe27 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

SUPERIOR DWELLING, STABLE AND LOT.—Will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 1st, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the very superior, desirable and delightful Residence, No. 222 Penn street, as a home, built in modern style and with every convenience; gas, hot and cold water, having double parlors, 9 feet 6 inch halls, sliding doors, dining room and kitchen, two pantries, wash-room, range in kitchen, &c., &c. Lot having a front of 21½ feet, running back 110 feet. Also, in the rear is a large story and a half Brick Stable and Carriage House. This property is, without doubt, one of the choicest business residences offered for sale, being in a thorough and agreeable location, easy access and short distance from the business centre.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Possession April 1st.

fe22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27th, at 3 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 57 and 59 Fifth street, will be sold, two desirable three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, with all the modern improvements, embracing Bonnell's patent range, &c., now rented, and finishing bath-room. This property is very conveniently located on Sandusky street, Allegheny City, and is well suited for persons doing business in either city. Title indisputable. Possession April 1st. Terms, one-half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, and bond and mortgage.

fe21 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION—CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.—WOODEN BUILDING QUESTION.—I hereby issue my proclamation as ordered by the following resolution, passed by the Select and Common Councils, at their meeting on Thursday last, 23d inst.:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny, that the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation calling a special election to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the ordinance—said election to be held on the second Tuesday of March next; and that it be held at the usual election places, on the usual hours and by the usual election Officers.

In obedience to the requirements of this resolution, the citizens of Allegheny are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on the second Tuesday of March next, being the 13th day of the month, between the hours of nine and seven of that day, there and then "to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the Frame Ordinance, by voting for or against the repeal of said law."

Given under my hand and the seal of said city, the 26th day of February, A. D., 1866.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, }
Erie, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1866. }

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.

fe8:td&m A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Monongahela Bridge Company," for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the North end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:15wdtw WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF "THE GREAT WESTERN BAND," of Pittsburgh, for Charter of Incorporation.

And now, on the 26th day of February, 1866, the petition for Charter of Incorporation of "The Great Western Band," of Pittsburgh, having been presented to the Court, and the Court having examined the same, and being of the opinion that the said petition is lawful, do order that notice of the application for charter be published in the DAILY GAZETTE, of the city of Pittsburgh, for three weeks, and that said charter will be granted at the next term of this Court, if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary.

BY THE COURT,
Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothy. fe27:3wd

NAVY SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. }

MEDICAL BOARDS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY, AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Boards of Medical officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, March 12th, 1866, for the Examination of Candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before either Board, must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, in the undersigned, stating residence, date and place of birth, and before which Board they desire to present themselves. Application to be accompanied by responsible testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for for appointment in the Navy.

F. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

fe20:4wd

SUNDRIES.

COTTON—121 bales in store and for sale by (fe26) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OLD COPPER AND BRASS—A lot in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OATS—700 bushels prime Oats in store and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

ROLL BUTTER—4 barrels Fresh Roll Butter; 4 half barrels, just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

EGGS—4 barrels Fresh Eggs just received, and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

SWEET CIDER—13 bbls. Choice Sweet Cider, in store and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
100 boxes Messina Lemons;
75 " Oranges,
Just received and and for sale by
SCHOMAKER & BROS.,
Nos. 128 and 125 Wood street.

EXTRA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Just received a fresh supply of choice Extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small sacks for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW,
fe15 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BEANS, PEAS, HOMINY,
10 bbls. choice Beans;
20 " Split Peas;
25 " Hominy;
35 " and 24 kegs Barley.
For sale by SHOMAKER & LANG,
fe24 172 and 174 Wood street.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
100 bbls. Star of the West;
100 " Golden Fleece;
100 " City Mills, Springfield;
50 " prime Michigan Beans;
350 bush. Red Wheat;
10 tons Seconds;
300 bush. Ear Corn,
For sale by R. KNOX & SON,
fe6 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

NOTICES.

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JOHN FLINN,
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The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

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Omnibuses and Trucks, wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.

W. EICHAM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:mavld

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick HOUSE, situated on Locust street, near Market, Manchester, having nine rooms, finished attic and wash-house; hydrants on the premises. Enquire on the premises. fe24-1wd

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other outbuildings; a large Lot, well filled with choice fruits, both large and small. This house and lot for $2,500. It will rent for $300 any day. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickley ville, Pa. fe24:2wood

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600 —ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—Three good second- hand BOILERS, 40 inches diameter, 26 feet long, two 16 inch flues in each; made of 5-16th Pittsburgh stamped Iron. Price $600 each. Enquire of H. M. BOLE & CO., at the Industrial Works, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:4wd&M

FOR SALE—Eight or Nine Acres of LAND in Ohio Township, on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Dixmont Station. There is a Dwelling House and out buildings, and an assortment of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the land. Inquire of JAMES GILLELAND, near the property, or of R. H. DAVIS, Allegheny. fe21:3wood MARTHA BOYD, Sewickley.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Pennsylvania avenue, the two-story Brick, containing 4 rooms, finished attic and a basement. Lot 18½ by 110 feet, No. 306, near Van Braam street. Will be sold cheap, if enquired for soon. Possession April 1st. Enquire of DR. WARNER, 23 St. Clair street. fe22:3td

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 126 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—A Chestnut Sorrel MORGAN MARE, 12 years old; is quick, gentle, safe; used to city sounds and sights; is free from faults; has never been lame or sick; WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR FAMILY USE; has always been a family pet. Also, one second-hand one-horse Family Carriage, one second-hand one-horse Spring Wagon, one second-hand one-horse Sleigh, 2 seats; may be seen at stable, rear of No. 4 Stockton avenue.

fe26:3td JOSIAH KING.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND PROP- ERTY.—In Oakland, near Linden grove, a two story Frame House, containing six rooms, hall and cellar, with a lot of ground adjoining, 125 feet front by 305 back. The house is nearly new, well finished and in good repair. The lot is well fenced, having a good garden, fruit trees, choice shrubbery, well of water, cistern, grape arbor, &c., while the location being on a slight elevation and running the Grove makes it most desirable as a place of residence. For terms and particulars apply to Miss M. MARKHAM, 282 Penn street. fe22:3td

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROP- ERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 8 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable; also, a good orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts on the Ohio and contains about 30 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to R. WALTER DAY, No. 103

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES
Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,
One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 2-1 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 50			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	4 00			
Nine times	4 75			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	4 50	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	30 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
One year	50 00	32 00	25 00	16 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	40 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

GENERAL NEWS.

THE *Evening Post* is swerved from its intense devotion to President Johnson's works and ways by his speech of the 22d. Amid much that is unjust to Congress, it says:

"For the shocking and unseemly imputation Mr. Johnson chose to utter against Messrs. Stevens, Sumner and others opposed to his policy, that 'their intention was to incite assassination,' we trust that he will make haste to apologize, not merely to them, but to the country, which he has most grievously insulted. Such words as he uttered on that beast would not be tolerated in the basest stump speech. They are two ill-judged and impulsive for us to think or write patiently about them, and we count it no slight misfortune for the nation that the chief magistrate should have spoken in this style."

THE Theological School of the Waldenses has been removed from Piedmont to Florence. Dr. D. Sanctis, formerly a curate in Rome, but now a Protestant, and a popular preacher, is to give a course of lectures on this school. Among the pupils is a young Turk about nineteen years of age, from Constantinople. He had obtained a copy of the Bible in his native language, and becoming forcibly struck with the difference between the character and teachings of Jesus and those of Mohammed, and within a priest, came with him to Rome. Here, however, he met with a difficulty in conforming to the religious rites, on account of image-worship, and soon forsook Rome for Florence and the school of the Waldenses.

Tuscaloosa Telegraph states that on the night of the 16th, a negro woman was called upon by two ruffians, who wished to enter her premises without permission, when she struck one of them with a broomstick, or some such weapon. They then retired; but a short time began again to make threats and to endeavor to enter the house, when Mrs. Shives fired a pistol to frighten them off. But, instead of leaving, they waited their opportunity, and as soon as she made her appearance at the door, one of them threw a stone, which struck her on the head, crushing the skull, and producing almost instant death. The murderers made their escape, and have not yet been arrested. The unfortunate woman leaves several helpless children to mourn her tragic end.

THERE is, we suppose, no impropriety in referring, in a public journal, to what is in all men's mouths. The extraordinary speech of President Johnson on Thursday has been attributed to a weakness to which it is universally understood he is occasionally addicted. Dispatches from Washington affirm that the speech was made under no such influence. His friends, certainly, will regret to hear that the excuse that could be offered for it can no longer be pleaded in palliation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Hawaiian *Gazette* of December 23d has this paragraph: "The Morning Star, which was built from the contributions of Sunday school children in America, will be sold to-day at auction, at 12 o'clock noon. We understand the reason for selling her is, that a vessel of a different rig—a fore-and-aft schooner—will be more suitable for navigating among the western islands of the ocean. The Morning Star is a well-found, staunch vessel, and a good sailer."

MRS. MALAPROP is in office in Rhode Island. Gov. Smith of that State made a speech to the Senate on Tuesday, defending himself from what he called "the *imprecations* can be found in the *Journal*." Of course that paper makes great fun of the mistake, and says, "we do assure him that we will never do it again, if we can find out what it is."

A COMPANY is being organized at Indianola, Iowa, for the establishment of a woolen factory at that place. Head of it is an Indiana man of the truest kind of enterprise, as have them in every county and town in the land, even if at does make sham free traders groan in the spirit, and give them the ague.

THE chief issue presented by Andrew Johnson to the people is, that the rebel States shall be represented in Congress by men elected by rebel soldiers and impenitent traitors.—*Phila. Press.*

MR. NORTHROP, of Indiana, was yesterday elected from the House on the ground that the contestant, Mr. Washburn, has awarded the seat.

Caucus of the Union Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1866.—The Union members of Congress held a general caucus in the House of Representatives this evening.

Senators Doolittle, Cowan, Norton and Morgan were not present. Mr. Raymond has not yet returned from New York, but his colleague, Mr. Hale, who generally votes with him, was in attendance. Representative Kasson, of Iowa, a prospective candidate for the Secretaryship of the Interior, was among the absentees, who were not numerous.

Vice President Foster was Chairman of the caucus, with Mr. Blaine, of Maine, and McKee, of Kentucky, as Secretaries. The action of the meeting was confined to the election of a general congressional committee, of one from each loyal State, which has power to appoint an Executive Committee, of seven, to attend to the proper distribution of documents, &c. This general committee is as follows: Senator Morrill, Maine; Representative Marston, New Hamshire; Representative Woodbridge, Vermont; Representative Ames, Massachusetts; Representative Jenckes, Rhode Island; Representative Warner, Connecticut; Representative Hart, New York; Representative Star, New Jersey; Representative Kelly, Pennsylvania; Representative Francis Thomas, Maryland; Representative Schenck, Ohio; Representative McKee, Kentucky; Representative Moulton, Illinois; Representative McClurg, Missouri; Senator Lane, Indiana; Senator Chandler, Michigan; Senator Kirkwood, Iowa; Senator Conness, California; Senator Williams, Oregon; Senator Nye, Nevada; Representative Cobb, Wisconsin; Representative Donnelly, Minnesota; Representative Clark, Kansas; Representative Latham, West Virginia.

Speeches were made in the caucus by Senators Wilson and Trumbull, Representatives Banks, Deming, Delano and others. They were of a firm and conciliatory character. Senator Wilson spoke earnestly in favor of the rehabilitation of Tennessee, and a resolution was offered to the effect that her loyal representatives be soon admitted to seats, on which, however, no action was taken.

The Cattle Scourge.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of the 3d of February, 1866, informs the Department of State that there is no perceptible abatement in the ravages of the murderpest, and that all attempts to check its progress by vaccination of the cattle has proved an entire failure, no exception or mitigation having been secured by the operation.

Official reports, published on the 2d instant, announce 1,745 as the number of new cases during the previous week. This is a frightful mortality. In the county of Cheshire, which borders upon Manchester, the prevalence of the disease is comparatively small, yet up to the 26th ultimo, there were 24,232 cases—died, 16,942; killed, 709; under treatment, 5,247; recovered, 1,245.

The consul states that "American farmers can hardly appreciate the overwhelming ruin to which the English dairyman or grazier, who has no property in the soil, but whose whole living is in his flocks, must succumb. The distress is indeed beyond description in parts of Cheshire and elsewhere. Some farmers lose one hundred and twenty, others less, according to their possessions. Under these circumstances to devise measures of the least avail, and the certain prospect of reduction to absolute poverty, which is generally hopeless here, many have lost reason.

"The most stringent measures are taken to keep the disease out of Ireland, and so far, I believe, with success."

Already Ungrateful.

The New York *World* speaks in the following scornful terms of Mr. Seward's Cooper Institute speech:

"Secretary Seward's speech to the repentant republicans at the Cooper Institute last night was pitched in the key of his famous ninety-day prophecies.

"The ship of state has outbreasted the storm and is now in the haven of rest. There is no cloud in the future; the Union is fully restored; it does not much matter whether Congress or the President prevail—all will come right in the end. In short, according to the secretary—

"'Everything is lovely,
And the goose hangs high.'

"The query is, if everything is so serene, why was the meeting held? and why did Mr. Seward come all the way from Washington to give it his countenance?"

A CURIOUS process for giving iron an exceedingly high degree of hardness has been discovered in France by M. Gaudin. This chemist, some time since, recorded the fact that by heating iron, tolerably free from carbon, with a small quantity of boron, a product so hard that it cannot be forged may be obtained. He has now found that a similarly hard metal may be obtained by adding to ordinary cast iron, while in fusion, phosphate of iron and peroxide of manganese. The iron produced in this way cannot be forged, but it casts easily, and is therefore, thoroughly applicable to the construction of such machines as require in their material extreme hardness rather than tenacity. The metal produced is, moreover, singularly sonorous, and its invention suggests its employment in bell-founding. He also states that he has discovered a species of alloy, called tungsten-iron, crystals of which are so hard that they will cut glass as readily as the diamond.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM HENDERSON.
Re-engagement of the celebrated actress,
MISS JULIA DALY,
Who will appear as KILY O'CONNOR. Re-engagement of the popular Comedian,
MR. JAMES RYAN,
Who will appear as MYLES NA COPALEEN.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the great sensation Irish Drama, entitled
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.
Ely O'Connor.....Miss Julia Daly.
Myles Na Copaleen.....Mr. Sam Ryan.
The great character in the entire company.
Act I.—The Oath. Act II—The Death Warrant—Murder at Midnight. Act III—The Dying Boy—The Two Witnesses—Wrong Made Right—Meeting of the Brides.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at which will be presented the moral drama of WORKMEN OF THE WORLD. Thirty-five cents to all parts of the house.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNA EBERLE.
Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the distinguished artiste
MISS LAURA KEENE.
THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the new and beautiful drama, after weeks of preparation, entitled
LOST IN PITTSBURGH.
New and beautiful Scenery by Arthur Palmer: Interior of John McClain's Cottage: The Coal Mine: The Abode of Luxury: Cottage on the Allegheny Shore: View of Pittsburgh by Moonlight: St. Clair Street Bridge.

"ERIN GO BRAGH."
MAC EVOY'S HIBERNICON;
Or, A Tour in Ireland.
The success of this Exhibition in Pittsburgh has induced the Manager to give three more entertainments at LAFAYETTE HALL, on
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,
February 24th, 26th and 27th.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. A new episodial entertainment, written expressly for the Hibernicon, entitled THE HAUNTED GUIDE. Or, BARNEY IN TROUBLE, will be performed, introducing the Original songs: "Our Cot in the Corner," "Norah Daly," "Oh! Don't You Remember," "The Watchman," "Our Dear Home," introducing also a Ghost Scene, or Spiritual Manifestations. Characters by Mr. Chas. Mac Evoy. Miss Annie Goodall, Miss Cora Brown and Prof. Mac Evoy.
Admission 50 cents: Children 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin at quarter to 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. fe23:tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in the biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the malarious poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritating influence in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palsies, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, assume periodic, or intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the safest and most reliable remedy that can be employed, as no harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can it be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. A. FARNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:2m M & F

RETROUVEAU'S TURKISH
BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will preserve, and decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style of fashion, and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has used it, and acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the ne plus ultra of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale, by E. L. FARNESTOCK & CO.
Principa Depot for United States and Canadas, JAMES R. WOOD, Jr.,
No. 69 Market street,
Philadelphia.
de10:3mcod&wtf

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOILER COPPER, BRAZIERS' AND BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, Also, Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATES, SHEET IRON, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 66 FIRST and 125 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.
All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Steel, Planing Mill Knives, Reaper and Mower Knives, &c.
Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.
Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the latest and most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. SHEET IRON, RIVETING, PIPE BENDING, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, SMOKE STACKS, SETTING PANS, BOILER HEADS, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice.
GEO. REITER.....W. D. REELER.....J. F. HOLLMAN

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS
REITER & CO.
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.
Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa. jy22

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLIKEN,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au2

MANHOOD! HOW LOST—
HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope, price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "*Green Book*," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. no7:3md&w7

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,
OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the most expensive and regular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.
Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mhlli:ydawf

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, No. 13 Chambers st., New York.

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet
of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by sending your address, inclosed, to Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. mr2:tyd&w

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;
OR, AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. CULLEN HOUGHTON, Howar Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap3:ly

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 64 PENN ST., above the Canal, have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany. All our own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,
Manufactured and for sale,
Wholesale or Retail.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
NOW 56 AND 58 THIRD STREET,
Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and
NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,
Have on hand a Large Assortment of
MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,
No. 20 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.
Pittsburgh and Greenhouses Allegheny Passenger Cars run to the doors hourly.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALEX. M'BANE. J. B. ANJER
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION
MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ap21:ly

THOS. POTTER. JOHN AIKEN. S. A. SHEPPARD
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPPARD
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 200 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce
and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 201 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

ROBT. KNOX. ANDREW KNOX.
R. KNOX & SON, Commission
Merchants and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally. No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City.
ja17:ly

WILKINS LINHART,
(Successor to Mackeown & Linhart)
Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2:ly

R. H. JACK,
GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND,
au8:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. CULP. OTIS SHEPARD
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission
Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce. No. 107 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling order for Shredding generally. oc6:ly

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally. 12 and 14 Second street. Pittsburgh.

WM. P. BECK. THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185
Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c. Salt and Lime, coming.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission
and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Potatoes and Field Seeds, Flaxseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

D. REITER. D. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN L. HOUSE. RICHARD HOUSE. WM. H. HOUSE.
JOHN L. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN L. HOUSE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water street, Pittsburgh. fe10

JAMES H. HAZLETT & SON, Manu-
facturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignment.

SCHOMAKER & JUNG, Wholesale
dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Penn and Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se3:ly

JORGE S. HEAD. GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and
Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 246 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally. No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap3:ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Mer-
chant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain No. 358 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse corner of Wayne and Penn streets. no17:1 y

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

ROBERT DALZELL. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Whole-
sale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to Ammon, Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT. JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale
Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 140 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja28

HENRY LEBERT. JOHN SHIRTON. A. C. WALLACE
LAMBERT, SHIRTON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers Nos. 3, 5 and 7 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh. ja16:ly

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale
Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce. No. 80 Water street and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUFE. L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors
to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 224 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER. WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to
Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Segars, &c., &c., No. 125 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.

ELLERTON, Whole-
Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. Merchant, Je

FOUNDRIES.

THE
FORT PITT FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEAVY ORDNANCE,
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.
Special attention paid to ROLLING MILE WORK and BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.
REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.
Attention is called to our NEW FLY WHEEL PATTERN and increased facilities for fitting up the same. no2:lyd

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
GARRISON.....JOHN M. RICKETSON
A. GARRISON & CO.
(Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,)
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
Manufacturers of Chilled Rollers of all sizes, for Iron, Steel, Brass, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold, Sizes Boards, Paper and India-Rubber Works; also, Rolling Mill Castings of all descriptions, Bark Mills, Patent Double Grinder, with a variety of other patterns, always on hand, and fitted to order on short notice and favorable terms. Office and Warehouse, 119 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.....J. S. BRADLEY
ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN *Wood Stoves*; the celebrated VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.

COOKING STOVES
Parlor and Heating Stoves.
Grates, Fronts, Fenders, &c.
Also, all kinds of HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS,
No. 301 Liberty Street.
ALLEN, MCKEE & CO.

PENN
Machine Works and Foundry
H. Wightman,
ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, Locust street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City, Pa. Manufacturer of Wightman's PATENT POPPET VALVE, OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE Stamping, Pulleys, &c.
Repairing of all kinds attended to fe1:ly

JOHN B. HERRON.....CHAS. FOWNES
JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
STOVE MANUFACTURERS
AND
IRONFOUNDERS.
LIBERTY STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or unmanufactured in this country.
Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, an 148 and 150 Second streets, Pittsburgh. ap21:ly

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of Jacob Aber, late of Ballwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 8th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described valuable tract of land, situated on the waters of Streets Run, in Baldwin township, aforesaid, being the Mansion Farm of the said Jacob Aber, deceased; Bounded by lands of Jesse Cunningham, James Moore, Caper others; containing 146 acres and 99 perches, more or less, on which are erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a large Frame of an GOOD COAL strata has been found, which can be conveniently got to market by street's Run, having a Frontage on said run of about 20 rods; also underlaid with a vein of Limestone of excellent quality, a quarry being now open. About 110 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is good Spring and land well watered.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the premises at the time of sale.

JOSIAH ABER,
JOHN GOLDSMITH,
A. W. BEDELL, } Executors.
fe13:2aw4w&4wtT

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas. No. 385, Oct. Term, 1865. Wm. Wallace, Administrator *de bonis non* of Thos. Wallace, deceased, vs. The Manchester and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company. January 27, 1866. First account of R. B. Carothers, Esq., Auditor, and thereupon the Court direct that Exceptions to or notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, publication to be made once a week for three weeks in the GAZETTE and LEGAL JOURNAL, and that said account will be allowed by the Court unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 8th day of March, 1866. FROM THE RECORD.
fe12:law3w JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in the City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 10th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a LOT OF GROUND in the City of Pittsburgh, on the corner of Logan and Decatur streets, being forty feet front on Decatur street by one hundred feet deep, and having thereon erected a three story Brick Dwelling House, a two story Frame Dwelling House; both fronting on Logan street.
TERMS—Cash, the purchaser to pay for all papers and stamps. Possession to be given April 1st, 1866.
a31 law6w Adm'r of Henry Murphy, dec'd.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, No. 84
In Partition. Margaret Delaney vs. Catharine McGowan and Jane McCloskey.
To Ann McCloskey, one of the defendants above named: The *Writ de Partitione Facienda* in the case having been returned to me with the property described therein, valued at the sum of $600 00, and said valuation having been confirmed, you are hereby notified to come into Court on the 26th DAY OF MARCH next, to accept or refuse the said property at the said valuation, in pursuance of the order of Court. JACOB H. WALTER,
fe16:law6w Prothonotary.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of MARY GLYDE, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
MRS. ANNIE GLYDE,
Administratrix of JOHN GLYDE, deceased,
at Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pa.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market street, Pittsburgh.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of RICHARD C. GLYDE, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated to me for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to me.
fe13:lawd6w Executor of R. C. GLYDE, deceased, at Macrum, Glyde & Co.'s, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL
CLOTHING, BEDDING, &C.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.
An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new, and in the original packages, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, on the corner of Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	30,000
Socks	20,000
Slippers, pairs	20,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	30,000
Pillow-ticks	20,000
Pillows, linen	10,000
Towels, Hand	4,000
Towels, Bath	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers, and quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. fe16:1mar8

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1866.
An auction sale of Valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse located on the Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.
The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz:
Sulphuric Ether, 500 lbs.; Alcohol, 800 bottles; Compound Spirits of Ether, 600 lbs.; Simple Cerate, 1,000 lbs.; Chloroform, 300 lbs.; Fluid Extract Buchu, 200 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 300 lbs.; of Rhubarb, 200 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Ipecac Powder, 200 lbs.; Cod Liver Oil, 1,000 bottles; Cantharides Pills, 1,000 dozen; Compound Cathartic Pills, 2,000 dozen; Opium Pills, 1,000 dozen; Iodine of Potassium, 1,000 ounces.
Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.
Catalogues containing a complete list of goods, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
Five days will be allowed for purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of City Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL—Present: Messrs. Barkley, Brown, Cohn, Coursin, Gallaher, Herdman, Leow, McLaughlin, McMillan, Normine, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Coursin presented a petition from citizens residing on Clark street, Sixth ward, praying for the grading and paving of said street from Logan to Elm street. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Barckley presented a petition from Messrs. Lippencott & Bakewell, asking the privilege of erecting a one-storied frame building on Diawiddie street, Seventh ward, to be used as a rolling mill and hammer shop. Read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings, with power to act.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from W. W. Wallace, asking permission to erect an iron clad building on Cherry alley, near Plum alley. The petition was read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings by a vote of nine yeas to five nays.

Mr. White presented a petition from Patrick O'Brien, asking permission to erect a one story iron clad building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Chatham and Magee streets, Eighth ward. On motion the prayer of the petitioner was granted.

Mr. Brown presented the report of the Street Committee, together with the annual reports of the Superintendent of Water Works and the Assessors of Water Rents. The reports were read and ordered to be printed.

The President presented petitions from Graff, Byers & Co., J. A. Snowden, Joseph Spencer, A. L. Linton, H. C. Dravo and Wm. Bakewell, asking for an abatement of their business tax. The petitions were read and referred to Committee City Assessments.

The President also presented the annual report of the City Treasurer, which was read and referred to the Controller, for publication.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution providing for the erection of public gas lamps, as follows: One on Mulberry alley and O'Hara street; three on Locust street, between Penn and Etna streets; one on the corner of Penn and Adams streets, Fifth ward. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Brown offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our representatives at Harrisburg be requested to use their influence in support of the general features of the new license law for Allegheny county, now before the Legislature, the present law being entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Dr. Gallaher moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barckley, Brown, Gallaher, Herdman, McMillan and White—6.

Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Coursin, Loew, McLaughlin, Normine, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, Wilson and President McAuley—10.

So the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was carried by a vote of ten yeas to six nays.

Mr. Loew offered a resolution providing for the erection of public gas lamps on Tunnel street, between Wylie street and Pennsylvania avenue, and corner of Townsend and Decatur streets, which was read and referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. McMillan offered a resolution providing for the appointment of Messrs. James Trimble and Robert Hill as a Board of Viewers to appraise and assess the damages for the opening of fractions in public sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, in place of Messrs. F. G. Bailey and Thomas S. Blair, who decline to serve. The resolution was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution prohibiting the erection of any frame or iron clad building within the limits of the city, and that a bill be presented to the Legislature giving the city the power to carry out the provisions of the frame building law. Read and referred to the City Solicitor.

S. C. concurred in the business of C. C., and on motion adjourned.

In Common Council present, Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Brush, Diehl, Dickson, Ford, Harper, Killin, Laymg, Mawhinney, Moreland, McEwen, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Ogden, Patchell Robb, Simpson, Tomlinson, Verner, Welsh, and Steel, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, received and approved.

Mr. Ogden presented an ordinance to more effectually prevent forestallers and peddlers in the Market House and Market space.

The passage of the ordinance excited considerable discussion, and as the passage of the ordinance was objected to, Mr. Ogden moved that the rules be suspended, which was agreed to by the following vote, viz:

Ayes: Messrs Beck, Boggs, Brush, Hare, Killin, Layng, Mawhinney, Moreland, McEwen, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Ogden, Patchell, Robb, Simpson, Tomlinson, Verner and Steel, President, 19.

Nays: Messrs Diehl, Ford and Welsh, 3.

The question was then taken upon the third and final reading of the ordinance, when it passed.

Mr. Ogden then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller is hereby directed to transfer five hundred dollars from appropriation No. 13 to appropriation No. 9, to meet any increase of expense that may be incurred by the appointment of a Meat Inspector.

The question resulted as follows: Ayes—Beck, Boggs, Brush, Diehl, Dickson, Ford, Hare, Killin, Layng, Mawhinney, Moreland, McEwen, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Ogden, Patchell, Robb, Simpson, Tomlinson, Verner and Welsh—17.

Mr. Beck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be, and are hereby instructed to have a fire plug put in on the corner of Washington and Liberty streets, Fifth ward. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Robb offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, two by the Common and one by the Select Council who shall be, and are hereby authorized, to employ some suitable person to properly digest and index all ordinances passed after passed and now in force in the city of Pittsburgh: that they cause to be published in book form copies of the same, and that all expenses incurred in preparing such digest and publishing the copies as aforesaid, be paid out of the contingent fund.

Read three times and passed, and Messrs. Robb and O'Neill were appointed from the Common Council.

Mr. Killin, from the Police Committee, reported the following:

The Police Committee, in pursuance of a resolution of Councils, have investigated the claims of various parties for the reward of one thousand dollars offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of an unknown man on Boyd's Hill, and now make the following recommendation:

That the said reward of one thousand dollars be distributed between the following parties pro rata, upon the condition that they sign an agreement to accept this award, and give to the city a release from any further claim, said release and agreement to be drawn up by the City Solicitor:

Wilkins H. Robinson, Samuel Long, John Herron, Charles B. Stray, H. Ray, H. Lowe, Dennis Lawton, George Strain, Seth Wilmot, A. J. Kemp, John Moesner, George Culp, Jas. McCollister, and Bernard Mestay. *Provided* that no part of this award shall be paid until all the parties named have signed said release.

John M. Killin, Samuel Barckley, William R. Ford, John H. Hare.

Read, accepted, and approved.

Mr. Boggs presented the petition of P. O'Brien, of the Eighth ward, for the reconsideration of his petition for permission to erect an iron clad one story paint shop on one of the filled lots on Pennsylvania Avenue. Lost by a vote of five to thirteen.

Mr. Robb offered the following, which was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the Market Committee be authorized to contract for a number of seats as shall be necessary to seat the City Hall and to cause such other repairs, as they in their discretion may deem proper to put the Hall in a proper condition for meetings, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Ford offered an amendment to an ordinance, Section 13 of chapter 13 of the City Code.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hare offered the following resolution which was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the resolution passed on the 31st day of July, 1865, authorizing the Committee on City Property to sell the lot and house on the Good Intent Engine House, and to contract for the building of a new house on the Webster street lot be, and is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Moreland offered the following resolution which was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to require the United States Telegraph Company to remove the telegraph pole in front of the M. E. Church, situate on the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, so that the same shall not obstruct the use and entrance to said church, and upon failure so to do, that the city Solicitor be instructed to have said Company indicted for maintaining a nuisance.

President Steel brought up an ordinance which was presented Jan. 24th, 1866, which provides for the removal of garbage from private dwellings, stores, &c. Passed on a final reading.

A lengthy discussion took place in relation to the condition of Pennsylvania Avenue, and the duties of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway Company, under their contract. There appeared to be great cause of complaint in regard to the condition of that street, and according to the contract, it is evidently the business of the road to keep the street clean and in proper repair.

Common Council concurred in the business of the Select Council, with the exception of the petitions for iron clad buildings, and one frame building, for Messrs. Lippincott & Co., and one in relation to the new liquor law, to which they non-concurred.

Mr. Moreland, for Mr. Killin, offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That a Committee of three from the Common and two from the Select Council be appointed to select some competent and suitable person as reporter to Councils, whose business it shall be to furnish the papers selected for city printing, with full and accurate reports of the proceedings thereof, the compensations therefor to be fixed by Councils.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Moreland, O'Neill and Vernon as the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ford, Council adjourned.

Attempted Burglary.—Two burglars attempted to enter the dwelling house of Mr. William Purviance, on South Avenue, Allegheny, on Saturday night, and were discovered by Officer Herman, while "operating" on the front door. Observing the officer approaching they incontinently fled. Being swift of foot, they succeeded in making good their escape. This is the third attempt recently made to enter the premises of Mr. P., one of which was successful.

Female Drunkards.—A Mrs. Miller, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, was in the tombs this morning, charged with habitual drunkenness. In the same cell was a female, formerly of respectable standing in society, and a music teacher of more than ordinary ability, who, through the faithlessness of friends, became allured by the tempter, and strong drink caused her downfall. Both parties will probably be placed in charge of the Poor House authorities.

Accident at Pennsylvania Iron Works.

An accident of a serious nature occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Iron Works of Everson, Preston & Co., on Second street, near the dam. The firm occupy two buildings with their works, one on the south side of Second street, extending to the river, and the other on the north side of Second, extending to the Connellsville railroad. When the latter building was erected it extended close to the base of the hill, a portion of which was excavated for the purpose of giving sufficient room for the erection of the works.

When the Connellsville railroad was built, as it was necessary to run it past the rear of the building, further excavation was required. This left an almost perpendicular bluff of stone and earth but a few feet removed from the rear end of the building. We say almost perpendicular from the fact that the top of the bluff overhung the foot of it. In this position, any detached masses that might fall would inevitably fall upon the roof of the mill. This was the case yesterday morning, an immense rock gave way, and rolling upon the roof, it crushed through it with ease, breaking the engine and fly wheel, and doing great damage to other parts of the machinery. It will require at least $5,000 to put the mill in proper repair again, independent of the loss of time which will be required to perfect the repairs. It is a providential thing that no one was killed by the accident. This is the third accident of a similar nature, which has happened to this mill since its erection.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Accident on the P. C. & C. R. R.

The accident on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, on Saturday night, was not so serious as was at first feared and reported.

The accident occurred to the Eastern bound passenger train, at Mastersville station, about thirty-eight miles west of Steubenville, and was caused by the breaking of an axle on the baggage car. The road, at this point, runs along an embankment from fifteen to twenty feet high, on the side of a creek, there being a mill-dam there, in which the water is from twelve to fifteen feet deep.

The coupling between the baggage car and first passenger car broke, and the first car went over the embankment and into the mill-dam, bottom downwards, and soon sunk out of sight. Fortunately, there were but few passengers in it, and these all escaped, without injury, before the car sunk.

The second car also went over the embankment, but the coupling between it and the sleeping car, which was the next behind it, did not break, and the second car was thus prevented from going into the dam. The cars had not sufficient headway to give them much impetus down the embankment, and the second car simply jerked the forward trucks of the sleeping car off the track, and nothing more.

The injuries that occurred happened to the passengers in the second car. Instead of seeking an exit through the doors, the passengers sought escape through the windows, and the most of those who were hurt received their injuries in dashing their heads or heads through the glass to secure their exit. Mr. Hallenbower, of the firm of Wood, Matthews & Co., of this city, was the most severely injured of any, one of his knees being considerably bruised by being violently thrown against the side of the car.

Another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, received a severe wound on the head, by being thrown against the wooden cornice of the window, which cut the scalp open for an inch or more, but the cut did not render him insensible. The other injuries received were mainly scratches and cuts from the broken glass.

Mr. Howard, one of the Civil Engineers of the road, and who lives near Mills city, was hurt in the back, by being tossed about in the car; but we are glad to learn that his injuries are not dangerous.

Mr. Beltzhoover, we learn, was insured in one of the Accident Insurance Companies.

The train to which the accident happened was the night express, which was due here at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. After the sufferers by the accident were attended to, it resumed its trip, arriving here on Sunday morning several hours behind time.

Fox Hunt in Butler County.

A grand Union Fox Hunt will come off on Saturday, March 3d, in Butler county, and the fun will be sufficiently exciting to attract a large number of the sporting men of this county. The rings have all been formed and the principal officers announced. The boundaries are—first ring, from Renfrew's to Cramer's bridge, from Craner's bridge to Dotherty's, thence, past Glade Mills to Hunter's bridge, thence to the place of commencement. Second ring, from Nixon's school house to Robinson's saw mill: thence past John R. Sutton's, Ogden's church, Mahood's school house, Gallard-town, to place of commencement. Third ring, straw—one half mile in diameter, center of ring at crossing of plank road by Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wm. Miller's.

Two Major Generals have been designated, with two Brigadiers, and two mounted orderlies to each Major General. The Major Generals commanding will have ten mounted orderlies, each Brigadier will divide his command into regiments, and appoint Colonels; each Colonel will appoint ten Captains, and into the hunt which will see that none of his men escape.

Simeon Nixon is the Chief of the Signal Corps, and will be assisted by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The arrangements are complete, and if fully carried out the hunt will not only prove exciting, but successful.

Grievous Assault.—A turner, doing business in the Allegheny Diamond, named Benedict Gelling, was arrested this morning by Officer Nixon, charged with assault and battery, on oath of J. Vill. The prosecutor worked for defendant, and asked him this morning for some money—over two month's pay being due him, which the latter refused, caught hold of Vill rudely, and struck him over the back with a wooden mallet. The case was held over for a hearing.

Alleged Larceny as Bailee.—A man named Martin Cady was brought from Philadelphia, to-day, in charge of Officer Alderman Nicholson, to answer a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Michael Holland. It is alleged that the defendant obtained two hundred dollars, from the said prosecutor, and instead of delivering it as agreed upon, appropriated it to his own use. He was committed for a hearing on Thursday next.

Boiler Explosion.—The steam tug Robert Fulton, lying in the Monongahela river, at south Pittsburgh, exploded one of her boilers this morning, at an early hour. The fireman, whose name we did not learn, was considerably scalded, but is not considered dangerously injured. No one else was hurt. The damage to the boat was but trifling.

The Courts.—There is nothing of importance transpiring in our Courts to-day. The District Court was in session, but adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury trials will be proceeded with. The Common Pleas in the argument list was taken up, and will be continued until the cases are disposed of.

Correction.—In our report of the meeting at Wilkins Hall, on saturday, we gave the name of D. O'Neill as one of the Secretaries. The gentleman was nominated for that position, but declined to act.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express ..... 1:20 a m	Mail ..... 1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line ..... 2:00 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n 6:25 a m
Mail ..... 11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom.. 7:55 a m
Phila Express ... 12:30 p m	Day Express ..... 11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 10:05 a m
Fast Line ..... 6:30 p m	Mail & Erie Mail.. 12:35 p m
2d Wall Accom.. 10:45 p m	Baltimore Exp's 3:50 p m
3d Wall Accom.. 1:00 p m	Phila Express.. 7:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 2:30 p m	Pittsburgh Accom. 8:20 p m
Night Express .. 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom.
	Night Express..

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line ..... 2:50 a m	Fast Line ..... 2:20 a m
Mail ..... 8:00 a m	Mail ..... 2:35 p m
Express ..... 2:20 p m	Express ..... 12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation ..	Steubenville Accommodation .. 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express ..... a m	Express ..... 2:03 a m
Express ..... 2:50 p m	Express ..... 9:10 p m
Mail ..... 12:30 p m	Express ..... 2:25 a m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail ..... 7:15 a m	Mail ..... 4:05 p m
Express ..... 3:00 p m	Express ..... 10:30 a m
Mail McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	Mail McKeesport.. 6:50 a m
" 6:15 a m	2d " 2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail ..... 6:45 a m	Express ..... 11:30 a m
Express ..... 5:10 p m	Mail ..... 6:10 p m
Accommodation .. 1:30 p m	Accommodation .. 9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.	Arrives.
7:40 A. M. Express .. 7:40 p m	No. 27 Express.. 6:35 a m
Via. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.	

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
m ..... 4:00 p m	8:00 a m ..... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	8:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

69 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all calls. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Committee appointed by Councils to examine the claim of JOHN W. GRAY & CO. against the city for damages caused by the loss of Mules, &c., will meet at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. The Committee consists of Messrs. Killin, Moreland, Wright, Phillips and Shipton.

fe27:2t

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866.

Gold has undergone little or no change since our last report, being quoted in New York today at 137. Railway stocks opened better but closed a little dull—sales of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago at 92, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh at 76½. Government bonds remain about as last quoted.

In our market there is next to nothing doing in stocks of any kind, with the exception of bank shares. Oil shares are almost entirely lost sight of, and holders generally have come to the conclusion that the money they have locked up in this class of stocks is lost.

It is a notorious fact that more than nine-tenths of the stock of the different oil companies, in this market, will not to-day bring ten cents on the dollar. There is a continued fair demand for bank shares and government bonds, and Seven Thirties are held pretty firmly at about New York rates.

—The imports of dry goods are still on a very heavy scale. For the past week the receipts amount to $4,619,244, against $1,128,586 for the corresponding week of 1865. The comparison for the week and since January 1 is as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week			
Ent'd at the port	$2,510,941	$1,128,586	$4,619,244
Thrown on market	2,805,476	849,857	3,986,990
Since Jan. 1,			
Ent'd at the port	16,645,092	$5,084,634	29,992,679
Thrown on market	16,452,293	5,400,517	26,752,717

It is thus seen that for the expired portion of the year the receipts of dry goods aggregate $29,992,679, against only $5,084,634 for the same period of 1865 and $16,645,092 for 1864. From October 1, 1865, to the close of this week, the imports amount to $65,376,949, the largest portion of the goods being intended for the spring business. The relation of this five months' supply to the wants of the market may be judged from the fact that it exceeds the importation for the whole of 1858 by $13,200,000; of 1861 by $20,000,000; of 1862, by $9,200,000; and is less than that of 1863 by only $1,900,000. There is reason for hoping that the receipts may not henceforth decline very materially; but no possible falling off can bring the Spring importations within limits which will save importers from very heavy losses. The current imports of this class of merchandise must be considered the most excessive in the history of the port.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The New York *Shipping List*, of Feb. 24th says:

"The opposition to the large discretionary power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the new Loan Bill, and to the forfeiture clause of that bill, has caused an unlooked for opposition in Congress, which promises to defeat these objectionable features, though Washington telegrams state that the speediness of the Loan Bill made in the House give no indication of its fate in that branch of Congress. Mr. Morrill favors the bill, and many prospects agrees with the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to our financial policy. Mr. Hooper does not entirely approve of the bill in its present shape, but intimates that there is not much chance for the bill in the present Congress of the House. The foreign clause will be opposed with great vigor, and will almost surely be defeated."

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866.

The produce markets continue dull and neglected with but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The demand for Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions continues very light, being restricted entirely to supplying the wants of the retail trade, while in prices there is no change worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and unchanged—supply considerably in excess of the demand. Oats very dull but nominally unchanged—40@ 41 on track, and 43@46 from store. Sale of 1 car shelled Corn at 60—prime Ear may be quoted at 65@66. Barley—sales at 75 for spring, and 90 for Fall. Rye is in demand and sells readily at 75.

FLOUR—Is steady with a fair local demand at $8.65@9 for Spring Wheat; $9.50@9.75 for half Spring and half Winter; and $10@10.50 for all Winter Wheat brands. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $6.50@6.75. Sale of 27 bbls Buckwheat Flour at $9 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady at 14½@14¾ for Shoulders, 17½@17¾ for Ribbed Sides; 19@20 for Clear do and 22@23 for Sugar-cured. Lard is in fair demand, but the supply is fully up to it, and we quote regular sales of prime to choice Roll at 18@19.

CHEESE—Common Ohio Cheese is selling at 16@17, while prime Goshen may be quoted at 24@25.

EGGS—Demand moderate—sales reported at 35@38.

SEEDS—Small sales from store at $7.50@7.75 for Clover, and $3.50@4 for Timothy. Flaxseed is in demand, and sells readily on arrival at $2.50.

APPLES—Green Apples may be quoted at $7 to $8 per bbl, for prime, in large sized barrels.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales at 13 to 15¢ for Apples; 18 to 20 for Peaches, quarters and halves, and 30 to 33 for pared ditto.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $2.50@3 per barrel, and 75c to $1 per bush.

OIL—Coal, for city manufacture, is selling at $1.85. Cincinnati make held higher.

HAY—Is selling from city scales at $16 to $20 per ton, the latter figure only for prime Timothy.

HOMINY—Sales to the trade at 3 cts per lb, and 3¼@3¾, in a small way.

BEANS—Demand fair and market steady at $3@3.25 per bush, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866.

CRUDE—The opening of navigation between here and Oil City has infused a little more life in the Oil trade, but at present, the market is in an excited and unsettled condition, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views and feelings. The former argue with earnestness, and, it must be said, with some facts in their favor, that in the event of large arrivals, a decline in prices will surely follow, while the latter, on the other hand, are equally confident that the market has touched bottom, and that if an advance is not established, present prices will at least be sustained. On one point, however, both parties agree, either refined must advance, or Crude decline, and until a movement is made one way or the other, it is not probable that our refiners will buy very largely. We have a sale of 1200 barrels, on the spot, crude, on private terms, and 2000 barrels at Oil City at $5.45.

REFINED—Bonded Oil is dull and weak, and holders, in order to effect sales, have to make concessions. We have a sale of 2000 barrels reported, on the spot, on private terms; and it is said—though we cannot vouch for the correctness of this report—that there were sales of 2000 bbls, on Saturday, for future delivery, at 87, free on board cars here. Free Oil is very dull and drooping—no demand aside from supplying the wants of the retail trade.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is some little inquiry for Residuum and the market is reported steady at 44½@44¾. Naptha is in rather better demand; sale of 851 bbls, in bond, on private terms.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, February 26, 1866.

FLOUR—Firm at $6.50@7.50 for Spring Extras.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.22 for No. 1 Spring Corn better at 36c for rejected. Oats firm at 29 for No. 2, and 23½@33½ for No. 1. Rye, 50.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork weak at $26. Lard held at 18. Cut Meats, firm.

WHISKY—Held at $2.16.

The Internal Revenue—Petroleum.

Deputy Commissioner Whitman, of the Internal Revenue Department, has given his decision that where oil dealers return barrels that they empty, also such as they can buy, to the oil companies without removing the inspection mark, or, where any attempt is made at removals by crossing the mark with paint that can be washed off, in such cases the statute imposes the penalty that the party who purchases or sells empty barrels without the inspection marks being removed.

If a party sells without removing them, he is liable to the penalty, and the party purchasing is liable to the same. The purchaser must require the marks to be removed before he takes the barrel, if he would escape from the penalty, and they must be effectually removed. The mere crossing them off with a preparation that can be removed, leaving the marks as plain as ever, is not in compliance with the law. The provisions of the law must be enforced by prosecution.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 550,000 lbs, at a range of 55@75c for pulled. Included are good even lots of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin fleece (which are scarce) at 58@62c; New York do 63@65c; New Hampshire and Maine do, 62@70c; common and medium Ohio do, 65@75c; fine Ohio do, 70@ 75c; choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia do, 70@80c; selected and fancy lots of the same, 80@85c. Canada combing is in demand and firmly held at 80@85c. In foreign, the sales have been unimportant and without change in prices.—*Bulletin.*

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—There has been comparatively little doing in coffee this week in the market, although not active, very firm in tone, particularly grades Rio, which are scarce. The cargo include 300 bags Rio ex-"Gray Eagle" gold; 1150 bags do balance of the cargo ex-"Gray Eagle," to go to New York gold; 800 bags good Rio at at 26¾c. To-day a sale of 3000 bags ex-Cricket reported at 15½c, gold, in bond, but I understand that this sale was made some days ago, and we quote as follows, viz: Rio at 25c gold, for common to fair; 29@29½c, for good to prime; 21½@21½c, gold, for ch Guayra at 21@21½c, gold, and Java at 33c gold. The imports this week are 409 bags Cricket, from Rio.

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The market for c quiet for the season, and transactions confined to small lots for the West Indi Sales of medium and large at $5@7, in English and French; small do $3.75 per qu are selling at $3.50@3.75; Pollock $3.50@ qtl. Mackerel are quiet but firm. W No. 1 Bay at $17@17.50, and Shore $21@2 at $14 per bbl. Alewives are in moder mand at $7@7.50 per bbl. Pickled herr dull at $4.50@5 per bbl. Box herring s ling at 50@60c per box for No. 1 and scal

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The market for pig remains quiet, and we have only to a lot of 280 tons Glengarnock, from sh 60 do Eglinton, both at 49@50. In can, there is no general business to r but we notice a sale of 3000 tons No. 2 Tb for delivery, on terms not made public. from story, equal to last quoted sizes bar, wide bands, rods and hoop scarce, but the demand generally is les tive.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Wheat—Steady. 3 cars amber Michigan at $2.10. Corn—I Held at 56c. Oats—Dull and unchanged. 1 car at 36c; 1 car at 35c from store. Rye and inactive. Held at 62@63c from store. Barley—Quiet. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New Yo

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Railway speculat was all firm at Open Board and Stock change, but transactions were quite mo erate. After regular call the market generally tamer, and a fraction lower. The is very little outside support to the mark and dealings are chiefly confined to broke themselves. The market was firmer at t Second Board, with a further rise. At last Open Board Erie and New York Centr were the leading features of the day, basi upon the reports of favorable legislation Albany.

The following were the closing prices at 4 P. M.:—New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 83; Rea sou River, 102¾; Reading, 100¼; Michig Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg Rock Island, 104¼; Northwestern, 27½; Nort western, preferred, 54½; Fort Wayne, 92¾.

Governments were very dull, and sales lim ited. The Gold Bonds were generally stea but the Seven-Thirty notes were somewha weaker. State Bonds were steady and in mod erate demand.

The feature of the miscellaneous list was Western Union Telegraph. The stock opened at 35¾ and rallied to 36, with large sales.

Railway Mortgages remain dull, and there is no marked change in quotations.

Money in demand, at 7 per cent., with good supply.

GOLD.

The Gold Market is steady, and shows a partial recovery since Saturday. Closed 1,36⅞.

MONEY MARKET.

The *Commercial's* money article contains the following. The money market exhibits symptoms of relief from the depression produced last week by the Treasury gold transaction. This morning the inquiry is less active for call loans, and applications are generally met at 7 per cent. Street borrowers, however, are accommodated at the expense of sellers of paper. The banks are discounting very little, and an increased amount of paper is consequently thrown upon the street. This movement is reflected in a decrease of loans, as shown by the bank statement, amounting to $2,324,052. The rates of discount are consequently one per cent. higher. Prime paper is current at 7@8 per cent., good at 8½@10 per cent., and other grades 9@12 per cent. These banks were applied to in succession, this morning, for National bank currency, by which they could meet the requirements of the Treasury Department to this violent disturbing course. The result to business has been serious, and there should be some substantial advantage to the Government to justify such operations. The stock market is kept dull by the pinching of bulls and bears alike. Government Stocks are steady but quiet, except 7-30s, which are 4c lower, with a predominance of sellers. Compound Interest Notes are weak under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are offered at 3c below par. Gold shows a partial recovery from the recent current on Saturday; the price ranged at 136¾@137⅝, and at 11 this morning, with a slight upward tendency. It is presumed that for the present the Treasury gun will not fire sales and there is consequently more confidence among buyers.—*New York Exchange Gazette.*

The continued scarcity of produce bills sustains the late prevailing quotations for bank operations. The leading drawers operate on sixty days sterling at 108½.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Delaines—Fell off fully 20 per cent. on Saturday. The general market is weak and buyers are looked for in all kinds of dry goods. There are heavy stocks of foreign goods, and every arrival adds to the large stock on hand. Buyers are holding off, in anticipation of lower prices. Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag, A, 29; Augusta, 36 inch, 27; Great Falls, M, 24. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 40; Bartlett, 36 inch, 35. Prints—Cocheco, 24; Pacific, 22½. Delaine—Lancaster, Pemberton, 25; Pacific, 25. Cambrics—Monville, 20; Victory, 20. Brown Drills—Stark, H, 28; Winchester, 28. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½; do Sutter, 26. Cantton Flannels—Laconic, 32½; Naumkeag, 32½. Ticks—York, 30 inch, 35; Whittendon, A, 37½. Stripes—Amoskeag, 45; Hampden, 40. Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c to $1.05; Empress Trail, $1.25.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Market weak; purchasers confine themselves to lots to met their immediate wants.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Trade dull.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Market weak and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Trade opened with a fair demand for staples, at the reduction.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Trade opened very dull.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$239,776,206.	Decrease $3,292,052
Specie	14,215,351.	Increase 3,904,503
Circulation	35,936,918.	Decrease 23,326
Legal Tender	61,692,736.	Decrease 5,128,254
Deposits	183,241,404.	Decrease 6,535,886

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—COTTON—More active at 44@ 45c for Middling.

FLOUR—Quiet, in moderate demand, and without decided change. Inferior quality sold at $8.50@8.70; Extra R. H. O., $8.55@10.75; trade brands closing dull.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm; Old, $2.40; New nominal at $2.26@2.27.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping. Both shippers and millers insist upon a material decline. White Canada, $2.50. Barley in moderate request. Rye quiet. Barley malt dull. Corn more active; 74@75c for unsound, and 76@80c for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered. Oats rather more steady at 39@43c for unsound Western, and 52@55c for sound.

PROVISIONS—Pork at 27c for Crude, and 28@29c for Refined in bond.

GROCERIES—Molasses dull. New Orleans, 95@96; 10 New Porto Rico, 80c. Sugar more active. Cuba Muscovado, 10¾@11c.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Pork at $27.75@28.37 for New Mess and closing at $28.37 for Regular; $26@26.25 for Old; $20.50@20.75 for Prime, and $24 @25.50 for Prime Mess; also, 5,000 barrels New Mess, for March, April and May, at seller's and buyer's option, at $27.75@28.50. Beef steady at $18@20 for New Prime Mess, and $20.50@21 for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams quiet at 27½@28c. Cut Meats unchanged at 11½@12c for Shoulders, and 17@18c for Hams. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard quiet at 18½@19c for Prime Steam, and 19½@20c for Hams. Bacon dull at 14½@15c for Shoulders, and 17@18c for Hams. Lard dull at 18½@19c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Petroleum quiet; Crude, 20@22½; Refined in bond, 45@45½; free at 54@55.

SEED—Clover Seed—dull at $6@6.50 per bush.

COFFEE—Dull; sales of Rio at 25¾, gold. Sales of Cuba Sugar at 12c currency.

FLOUR—Flour—quiet, superfine $6,25@ 7; Extra, $7@7.75.

GRAIN—Sales of Prime Red wheat at $2.30@ 2.35; White, $2.25@2.55. Rye—80c. Corn—dull; sales at $1.30@1.32.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Stocks are irregular; Pennsylvania 5's, 86; Morris, 77; Reading, 44¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; Alabama Gold, 126½; Sight Exchange on negotiation at par prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The great feature of the Stock market to-day was an excitement in the Catawissa railroad shares, caused by the announcement of the decision of the Court declaring null and void the contract with the Atlantic & Great Western railroad. About 4,200 shares of the preferred stock changed hands at 37